ences; one paratype in the collection of M. W. Sanderson and the rest in the author's collection.

This species is probably most closely related to *O. divergens* (LeConte) from which it can be separated by having the hairs of the body half again as long and more conspicuous, giving a grizzled appearance; the elytra brown with a humeral spot, instead of solid black, and strial intervals more convex. In addition to some of the above characters, it may be distinguished from *O. quadrimaculatus* (Horn) by having smaller poorly defined humeral and (if present as in the paratype from Santa Barbara) subapical pale areas which are more yellow than red.

ON SOME MALTHODES

(Coleoptera: Cantharidae)

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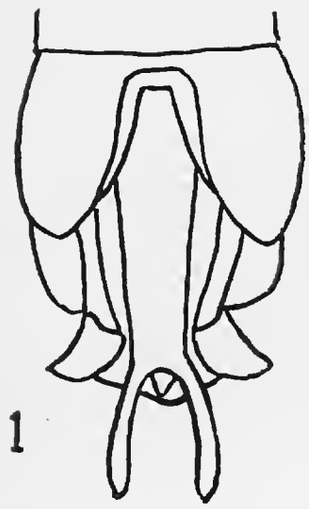
MALTHODES COLUMBIENSIS Fender

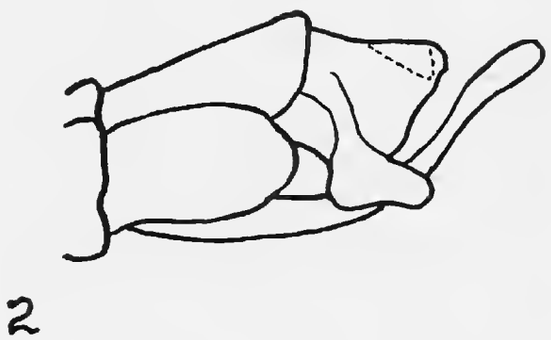
Due to a typographical lapsus, ten paratypes were omitted from the original description of this species. These have been distributed as paratypes and as such should be considered. They were all collected by G. Stace Smith at Creston, B. C. on the following dates: May 5, 1947 (2), May 7, 1947 (1), May 14, 1948 (3), May 15, 1948 (1), May 21, 1948 (1) and May 25, 1948 (2).

Malthodes stacesmithi Fender, new species

Black, mandibles and posterior margin of the pronotum narrowly obscurely paler, elytra beyond the basal fifth, tarsi and the apices of the tibiae piceous, male last dorsals, seventh ventral and median portion of the sixth ventral flavous, pubescence cinereous, inconspicuous, fine and sparse. Length 4 mm.

Male. Head wider than the pronotum, finely sparsely punctured behind the eyes which are large and prominent, antennae broken off beyond the eighth segment in the type, second and third segments equal, the fourth slightly longer, the intermediate segments about three times as long as wide; pronotum shining, transverse, the anterior angles obliquely rounded, the sides nearly straight and parellel to the hind angles which are rounded, disc very finely sparsely punctured, a small triangular impression medially at the base; elytra extending to the apex of the fifth ventral segment, sparsely punctured basally, becoming rugose apically, the apices not appreciably tumid.





EXLANATION OF FIGURES

Fig. 1. male terminalia of Malthodes stacesmithi, ventral view. Fig .2. Same, lateral view.

Female. Similar to the male, head narrower than the pronotum, the eyes small, antennae missing beyond the second segment in the allotype; sides of the pronotum straight, converging slightly to the rounded hind angles; elytra extending to the apex of the fourth ventral segment; seventh ventral acutely triangularly notched.

Male terminalia: Ventral view (Fig. 1); sixth ventral deeply emarginate, the base of the emargination truncate, seventh ventral elongate, extending beyond the sixth by about one and a third times the length of the sixth, forked at the apical third, the forks strongly divergent, becoming parallel apically, the tips rounded, apices of the side pieces of the penultimate dorsal subtriangular. Lateral view (Fig. 2); sixth ventral obovate, seventh ventral slender, evenly sinuately ascending, the tip rounded; last dorsals somewhat arched; sides of penultimate dorsal descending, obliquely doubly folded, the folded section slightly projected at the posterior angles into podiform processes; the last dorsal concealed.

Holotype, male, BARKERVILLE, BRITISH COLUMBIA, August 12, 1950, collected by G. Stace Smith; allotype, female, same data as male type but collected August 14, 1950. Types in the Stace Smith collection.

This species falls in my group X and in the key to that group would run to *Malthodes furcifer* LeConte. The penultimate dorsal is more rudimentary than in *M. furcifer* as indicated by the sides being merely folded rather than partially abbreviated basally as in *M. furcifer*. The basal pronotal margin is narrowly pale in *M. stacesmithi* whereas the pronotal disc of *M. furcifer* has a small pale spot medially on each side.